# The News of Brooklyn

PUBLIC SCHOOL VACATIONS.!

SHOULD THE TIME OF THE SUMMER RE-CESS BE LESSENED?

SUPERINTENDENT JASPER, COMMISSIONER PREN-TISS AND MR. CASEY, PRINCIPAL OF GRAM-MAR SCHOOL NO. 83, EXPRESS THEIR

onger than necessary, and that a small part, at could be employed in study with profit to the children, particularly by those living in the crowded enement districts. The fact that so many holidays are observed every year by the closing of the school system in this city there has been a constant tendency to increase the time of the mer vacation, has led the parents of many of the children to inquire whether it would not be ad and less play for both teachers and pupils. When at the Harvard dinner given in this city recently vocated a considerable shortening of the summer vacations at the colleges, the sentiment he instance as applied to the public schools here. school principals generally, however, seem to doubt the wisdom of making such a change. At least that seemed to be the prevailing sentiment so far as a Tribune reporter was able to gather from conversations had last week with several of them on

VACATIONS AS ARRANGED BY THE BOARD. According to the bylaws of the Board of Educaprovided for as follows: "The several schools shall be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., and the sessions shall continued until 3 o'clock p. m., with an intere school. An intermission not to exceed twenty minutes may also be given during the morning ses-In no case shall any school be dismissed before 3 o'clock p. m., except by authority of the pres-Board, or of the Board of Trustees, as provided in the bylaws. Meritorious pupils, as a reward, may be permitted to leave school one hour earlier on Friday of each week."

Superintendent Jasper said to the reporter: "I have not given much thought to the subject, but I would be wise to decrease the time of the summer vacation. If the thermometer is up in the nineties it is pretty hard to keep the little children in school, and they learn little under such conditions. Some members of the Board of Education have thought that we ought to reduce the summer vacation by a week and give the children a week's vacation in the spring, and I am not sure but that the plan would work well. Taking into consideration the amount of work the teachers and pupils are required to accomplish during the regu-lar school session, I hardly think the vacation is

SUMMER SCHOOLS MIGHT BE OPENED. "I think, however, that in some sections of the where the homes are not so pleasant as they might be, and where children are often compelled to huddle together in one room throughout the hot weather, summer schools might be opened for, say, half a day five days in the week. Last summer seven such schools were opened in the tenement districts, and supported by a number of benevolent people, with William Ware Locke as superintendent. The Board of Education allowed them to use seven of our buildings, and the effort met with great success. Some 5,000 children were in attendance.

great success. Some 3,000 children were in acteurance.

"About nine years ago the summer vacation was increased by one week, making it between nine and ten weeks each year. This change was made following an extremely hot spell in September of the previous year, during which the schools opened according to the custom at that time on the first Monday in September. Soon afterward the Board received 150 communications from physicians in the city, urging that the vacation be extended. The Board referred the matter to a committee, which heard the arguments of a number of the physicians, and after mature deliberation the change was made. It was argued at that time that by confining the children in the classrooms during the often oppressive heat of early September a great deal of the benefit derived from the summer vacation was lost.

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"Originally the vacation in the summer was for three weeks; it was then extended to five weeks, then to seven weeks, later to between eight and nine weeks, and lastly to between nine and ten weeks. Recently, however, whenever an attempt has been made to close the schools for an extra day or two the Board has invariably voted against it, thus showing a determination to keep the vacations within the present limits."

COMMISSIONER PRENTISS'S VIEWS.

his office, No. 120 Broadway. He said: "I know of no country where there are so few holidays as in not think that the summer vacation in the public schools is too long. In considering this question it must be remembered that the school children are very young. The children enter the schools when very young. The children enter the schools when five years old, and in legislating for all the school children we must care for the welfare of the young-est. I do not believe that the school children of this city should be driven any harder than they are now, either in the amount of study required or in the length of the school sessions. Neither do I consider that if would be right to require the little tote to attend school in this city during any part of the two hottest months of the summer. Our present system of vacations has grown out of a long experience, and I believe it is about right as it is. If any benefit were to be derived from shortening the time of the summer vacation, it would be in the case of the very poor children living in the crowded tenement-house districts, but I doubt very much, even in the case of this class of our pupils, if it would be wise to place the children under the necessary restraint and discipline of the schoolroom during the two hottest months of the year. On the whole, I fall to see any reason for dissatisfaction with the present system of vacations."

A PRINCIPAL'S IDEAS ON THE QUESTION.

A PRINCIPAL'S IDEAS ON THE QUESTION. No. 83, at No. 216 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st., maid to a Tribune reporter: "There have been complaints to the effect that the vacations in the public schools were too long, and a good deal of it has come from the poor parents of many of the children, who are anxious to save themselves the care and annoyance of caring for the children at their crowded homes during the warm weather. The children now have five hours of hard study in the schools every day of the school session, and beside

children now have five hours of hard study in the schools every day of the school session, and beside this they study an hour or two at home every school day. When July 3 comes, after a full two hundred days of study, both teachers and pupils are tired out, and need the summer for rest and recreation. So far as the children are concerned, the vacations had better be made longer instead of shorter.

"When school opened on the first Monday in September the year before the vacation was extended one week, the thermometer in my school stood at 60 degrees, and it was almost impossible under those conditions for the teachers to be of any service to the uncomfortable and restless children. Of course, it is hard for some of the children who stay in the city and are compelled to be on the atreets in the hot weather, but even this is better for them than to be housed up for five hours daily in a hot school building. Under such conditions their work must be of an inferior order.

"A great many of the children in my school, which is the largest in the city and in a thickly populated district, leave school to go into the country early in June, and do not return until the middle of September. This, of course, causes us great inconvenience. Then many people want to get out of the city before the Fourth of July, and as a consequence on the last day or two of school the attendance is always very small. If there is any cry for longer sensions, it comes from the self-ish parents who want to get the children out of their way. If such people were consulted, the schools would never close."

OVERCOME BY COAL GAS.

at., Brooklyn, and two servants were found uncon-scious at an early hour yesterday morning by a relative of the family, who gained an entrance

Gebhardt's keys.

The family physician, Dr. George Everson, of No.
284 Greene-ave., was called in to attend to the sufferers. All were able to get out of bed except Mrs.
Gebhardt, who, it is said, will not be well for some

PLACING THE SILVER.

THE GIFT TO THE CRUISER BROOKLYN CAUSING MUCH DISCUSSION.

DIFFERENT LOCATIONS ON THE SHIP SUGGESTED -THE LARGER PART WILL PROBABLY

The place selected as a repository for the citizens gift of plate on the cruiser Brooklyn is likely to the executive committee; Major George A. Seitz. Ex-Mayor Schieren was unable to be present owing to the illness of a member of his family W. Maxwell is also ill and was unable to join the party. The visitors were met at the stanaval constructor. They were driven in carriages to the shipyard, where they were courteously received by the Messrs. Cramp. The inspection of th cruiser followed, and the probable sites for the service were inspected and canvassed, but no deyard. A visit was then paid to the battle-ship Massa chusetts, which will have her trial trip to-morrow party left the yard at 4 o'clock, and reached this city about four hours later. Speaking of the

'We were splendidly treated by the Messrs Cramp, Naval Constructor Linnard, Captain Sargeant and the officers of the cruiser. The Brooklyn is a magnificent ship; although built on the lines of New-York she is 1,000 tons larger. She will probably make her trial trip in July, and may come to this Navy Yard shortly after. The Admiral's quarters are simply splendid and occupy all the bulkhead runs across them, opened by heavy fron construction than in the New-York. This is one of the lessons taught by the recent naval battles

between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. It was

found that much damage was caused by fire, and as

the construction of the Brooklyn. These quarters

are extensive and that for many years to come the Brooklyn will be used as a fleet flagship.
"We found that there is much official opposition in the Navy to having the sliver service deposited in We found that there is much official opposition in the Navy to having the sliver service deposited in the Admiral's quarters, and I am rather of the same opinion. He might be a man or the disposition to keep the gift secluded, and all for his own use. That was not the idea of the donors. It was to give pleasure to all on board, and to place it so as to give gratification to the greatest number. The captain's quarters are rather small and cramped. The wardroom is a large apartment, well lit up by a fine skylight. My idea is to place some of the larger show pieces in the Admiral's quarters and the rest in the officers' wardroom. These men are quite as much heroes in the wardroom as the Admiral is, and if they die in the service of their country are just as worthy of remembrance. There are 32 or 32 pieces in the service, and they will take up considerable space. Mr. Linnard said that he would make sketches of the different places available and send them on to me.

sketches of the different places available and send them on to me.

When I receive these, the committee will hold a meeting, probably in two weeks' time, and the matter will be then decided. Should the officers decide to have a dinner on board, here or in a foreign port, it is only right that they should have the use of this service presented to their ship by the clitzens of Brooklyn. The fundamental idea is to give the greatest amount of good or pleasure to the greatest number, and that I think can be best done by placing the bulk of the service in the wardroom and the larger show pieces in the Admiral's quarters. At the same time there is no friction in the committee on this question, and when Mr. Linnard's plans have been received the whole affair will soon be satisfactorily arranged."

#### MR. M'KENNA MUST PAY IT.

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, G. A. R., AP-PROPRIATES \$187 % FOR THE WASHING-TON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County met in the Council discussion lasting more than an hour adopted a directing James McKenna, the treasure to pay \$187.85 from the \$3,000 in hand, and which Mr. McKenna has maintained can be used only for exincurred in the Washington's Birthday celebration

of the Law and Legislaton Committee, internal the committee to expend \$150 to carry the case of John Lynch, who was discharged from his place as clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office by Mr. Mc-Donald, to the Court of Appeals was also adopted. The following resolutions, offered by Comrade

Reilly, we're adopted:

Resolved. That this Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of Kings County, State of New-York, display sympathy with the struggling patriots of the Island of Cuba in their heroic efforts to obtain the rights of freemen.

Resolved. That we extend the right hand of fellowship and fervently pray that the God of battles will be with and aid them in their efforts to obtain that priceless boon of free government by the people and for the people.

that priceless boon and for the people.

introduced in Congress by Congressman McClellan providing for the expenditure of \$50,000 for the pur-chase of a site and the building of a Statehouse for members of the Grand Army of this State.

MR. CLARK READS "KING LEAR."

The second of the four readings in the Brooklyn Institute course of Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, took place on Saturday evening at Association Hall, and was attended by an audience fully as large as that of the previous week and even surpessing it in enthusiasm. The piece presented was "King Lear." A considerable number brought their copies of Shakespeare with them, and followed the reader closely. He was in excellent voice, and could be heard distinctly in all parts of the hall. The reading lasted an hour and three-quarters, with brief intermissions at the close of the first, second and third acts. At the close of the third act Mr. Clark was recalled by the hearty applause, and he certainly cannot complain that the general reputation of Brooklyn audiences as being cold is made good in his case.

The tragedy was cut extensively, of course, but the reader's expianations filled in the gaps and made the narrative a completed whole. The representation of the aged King, the central character in the play, was especially strong and denoted careful study, and Mr. C'ark did not tear passion into tatters by overdoing it. The tremendous curse which Lear delivers upon Goneril was powerfully rendered, and the scenes upon the heath, with the tempest raging, were strongly drawn. The reading of "Lear" demands considerable action, but with Mr. Clark 'business' is of minor importance. For the most part the characters were sharply differentiated by the volce tones. The patient and fatthul Fool was admirably depicted. Mr. Clark held the attention of his audience unbrokenly, and was rewarded with their generous plaudits. As they were passing out one woman was heard to remark, "I liked it as well as any one can like such a horrible tragedy as 'King Lear."

Next Saturday night Professor Clark will bring forward a Tennysonian programme, which will include "The Revenge," "The Lotos Eaters," "In the Children's Hospital," the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," "Dora" and a number of shorter selections. The tragedy was cut extensively, of course, but

DEATH OF SAMUEL HEMINGWAY.

Samuel Hemingway, a lawyer, fifty years old, of No. 413 Eleven'h-st., died suddenly about 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was standing in conversation with one of his friends, Simon Henry, in front of the latter's home, No. 403 Tenth-st., when he suddenly fell back and died almost immediately. Dr. Edminster, who was called in, said last night that for some time previously Mr. Hemingway had complained of heart trouble, and he had no doubt that was the cause of death.

complained of heart trouble, and he had no doubt that was the cause of death.

Mr. Hemingway studied law in the office of Morris & Pearsall, and had an office in the Arbuckle Building, where he made a specialty of real estate business. At one time he was a member of the Demonrated General Committee of Kings County. He was cratic General Commandery, Knights of ter, R. A. M.; Damascus Commandery, Knights of ter, Button is seeking further information contenting the electric light bills before approving them.

three boys. The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth-st., near Fifth-ave., Burial will be at New-ark, N. 2

TO DEVELOP FOREIGN TRADE.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANU-FACTURERS' OBJECT IN SECURING A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN. WHO IS A VICE-PRESIDENT AT-LARGE, TELLS WHAT COULD BE ACCOM-PLISHED BY THE APPOINTMENT OF A SECRETARY OF MANUFACTURES

AND COMMERCE.

The bill recently introduced in Congress by Senator Frye, of Maine, creating a new Cabinet officer fields. The first suggestion providing for this nev the last convention of the National Association of scope, the association eagerly took the matter up discussed it at length. A resolution was prepartment, and the interest of Senator Frye was The matter is thus brought 1 Brooklyn by the fact that ex-Mayor Schleren, who is a vice-president-at-large of the association. ntered with much enthusiasm into the formation the appointment, not only because he has been Mayor of Brooklyn, but because he is a leading to the association yesterday, in reference to

## IN THE BROOKLYN COURTS.

TICE GAYNOR.

THEY MET IN THE LAW LIBRARY, BY ACCIDENT, IT IS SAID-NO APPLICATION FOR A STAY

Unintentionally, of course, Colonel James and Mr. McCaull, who appeared as coursel for ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, met Justice Gaynor in the Law Library Saturday afternoon. As they were so luckily met, nowever, a conversation of some length followed. In view of the present status of the McLaughlin case, it was suggested. status of the McLaughlin case, it was suggested status of the McLaughin case. It was suggested that the meeting of the lawyers and the Justice was not so accidental, after all, and later in the day Justice Gaynor was asked whether any application had been made to him for a stay in the case. He replied that no application had been made to him, and that no application could be made until the judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on record

HE HAD "INFLUENCE WITH NEWSPAPERS." Justice Van Wyck, of the Supreme Court, Saturday afternoon heard at length the argument of W. day afternoon beard at length the algebraich of the O'Nelll, whe lawyer, to open the default in the suit which he has instituted against the trus-tees of the Shaker Society at Mount Lebanon to recover \$5,000 as the amount claimed to be due by tees of the Snaker Society at Mount Lebanon to recover E.000 as the amount claimed to be due by Mr.5 of Neill for legal services rendered. Jacob Mitchell opposed the motion, and on the hearing it appeared that Mr. O'Neill's claim was based on some work which he says he was retained to do for the society in connection with the proceedings instituted by Mrs. Burrill Conrad, who sought to secure the custody of a girl, fourteen years old, who had been placed in the care of the society. It was said that there was a difference as to what had been expended on the child by the society, and that legal proceedings were threatened. It was then that Mr. O'Neill claims he was retained by the trustees of the society to look after their interests. Mr. Mitchell produced a pile of letters which he said Mr. O'Neill had written to some of the members of the society, in which the writer declared that he had great influence with the newspapers and could keep the facts from the knowledge of the public. The Justice said he must first go through the papers hefore giving his decision.

FLYNN.

While no report of the commission appointed by Patrick H. Flynn for leave to build his Nassau road on Union-st. was filed Saturday, Jesse Johnroad on Union-st. was filed Saturday, Jesse Johnson, counsel for the contesting property-owners, received copies of the commission's report. Joseph A. Burr, George H. Southard and Joseph C. Hendrix composed the commission. The first two named report against the granting of the route, while Mr. Hendrix, in a minority report, states that the right sought by Mr. Flynn should be granted. After reciting the formal matters pertaining to the organization and meetings of the commission, the majority report concludes.

INVESTIGATING BILLS FOR LIGHT.

CITY AUDITOR SUTTON WITHHOLDING PAYMENT FOR GAS ON ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED OVER

Gas bills and electric light bills to the amoun of over \$9,000 are being held up by City Auditor Sutton, who sees in them evidence of heavy over-

The gas bills are among a big batch of old county bills transferred to the auditor's office upon the consolidation of the city and county governments on January 1, 1896. They are from the old Fulton-Municipal Gas Company and cover October, No-vember and December, 1895. The bills are itemized as follows:

\$2,489 00 2,446 67 843 88 672 76 Kings County Jail .....

CHARLES H. MATCHETT THEIR PROBABLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

HE IS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE PARTY. HAS BEEN ON THEIR TICKETS BEFORE-

> AND HE IS LOOKING FORWARD TO WILL BE BROTHERS.

Charles H. Matchett, the well-known Socialist-Labor leader, it is said, will probably be nominated party for the Presidency at the Socialist-Labor Convention, which will be hald in New-York City in June. Mr. Matchett ran for Vice-President he last Presidential election, was a candidate for Governor afterward, and at the municipal election was the Socialist-Labor candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. Mr. Matchett has an office in the ground floor of the building used by the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, by which he There he works every day, except at such times when his labors take him out along the company's lines.

When he ran for Mayor Mr. Matchett received 4.646 votes in all the wards. At the previous elec-tion the Socialist-Labor party polled about 2,900 votes, which shows a somewhat remarkable increase; and Mr. Matchett thinks that the vote would have been larger if the poor people, who otherwise might vote his party's ticket, were not bribed by money, promises of positions and other

Mr. Matchett talked to a Tribune reporter for awhile a day or two ago, and modestly admitted that it is possible that he may be nominated for the Presidency, although he said that the Socialist-Labor people do not pay special honor to a candidate for a high office. When asked if he would acept if the nomination were offered to him, Mr. Matchett said:

I presume I should, although there are reasons why I might and might not accept the nomination. For one thing, a man has to be in fighting trim all the time. Naturally I should esteem it an h to be nominated as a Presidential candidate by a party of which I am proud, which I am sure will come, I may take pride in saying I was identified as a candidate. No, I can't tell you who else has been mentioned for the Presidential nomination, because I don't know. I don't even know whether I shall be nominated myself."

Mr. Matchett then began to talk about the principles of his party, and said that its ideal, a cooperative system of industries, is surely coming. He says that a revolution is even now taking place, which reminds him somewhat of the French Revolution, which changed feudalism to capitalism

The revolution taking place now," he said, "is a mighty change which is transferring the present system of the elevation of capital and the supinetoward co-operation; that we are finding that we cannot do without it, and that even the co-operathinks of entering. "Who, for fistance," said Mr

they are thoroughly equipped, mentally and physicconsequence is that we are coming to have an educated proletariat. Even in the electrical businers." said the speaker, giving a practical illustra-tion, "there are 500 well-equipped men for one

is founded. He said that those Socialists who stay EX-POLICE INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN'S at home and write novels on social economics, and one ally themselves v thought, is really a Socialist, as far as he can be in his position, but if he were to join the Socialistsidewalk

Grand Army button, and asked him how he made that emblem of past warfare correspond with the idea of universal peace, which is one of the principles of the ciples of the party to which he belongs. Mr.
Matchett explained that when he was a young
man he followed the sea, and that when he forsook a seafaring life he became a cirk on shore.

WHY HE WENT TO THE FRONT.

"It's hard, you know," said the leader, "for a sailor to be contented and stay in one place. After he has been sailing around the world, it seems to him as if it were about as big as an orange, and he wants to keep going around it all the time. So when the way know and I watched the more too. ing to the front, and I felt the roving fever. I it brings tears to my eyes yet. But I am down on sentiment, and the American flag represents nothing more. I might fight for it if I thought my personal interests were assailed, but as far and the sentiment and the sentiment and the sentiment and the American flag represents nothing more. I might fight for it if I thought my personal interests were assailed, but as far and the sentiment and the sentiment

ing to war against men in other countries in onsense. My experience has been that the majority of the men who went to the front in 'ei were men who were out of jobs, or who got into difficulties with their wives, or who got drunk one fine day and sobered up to find themselves enlisted.

"Well, I served for a year in the Navy during the war, and at the end of that time I became disquisted and didn't re-enlist. The old tubs and tugs and other vessels that composed our fleet went South, and we could then have demolished a number of towns in Virginia and have closed up simost all the Confederate ports, including Charleston; but Admiral Dupont, instead of corking up the Southern scaport towns, decided that he could make more by waiting for prize money. And so what could have been done, wasn't done. That's what disgusted me.

"To the present condition of society, as I see it, there can only be two results—lapse or progress, even although there were no Socialist-Labor party and if we never made a nomination. All agencies are converging toward one end.

ALL, PATRIOTISM IS NONSENSE.

ALL PATRIOTISM IS NONSENSE.

"Year by year we grow stronger. We are not at the Northern States we are strong, and the party is growing. We don't take interest in protection, free trade, silver, gold or paper, regarded as political playthings. The idea of protection is all wrong. I don't contend for free trade, but regarded logically free trade is certainly right. Who believes that this country would be any the worse off if the English flag were flying over it? I was born in Massachusetts and was brought up to believe in a glorious America, a free flag and a great country, and all that, and it is because I feel that it's not in the least different from other countries as far as the work is concerned that I say what I do. In some ways the English Constitution is far more democratic than ours, although it is an unwritten one, for in England the Ministry resigns when it has lost the confidence of the country, and in the United States we have to hang upon the words of His Majesty the President for four years. No, the Populists are not exactly in sympathy with us, although some of them say they are. We represent above all things the working class. If a farmer were to gain what he is fighting for do you think he would raise the wages of his hired hands? I have no choice whatever between McKinley and Morton, even although one represents the idea of protection and the other the wealthy or banking class. Possibly, if somebody were to hold a dagger at my back and say that I had to vote for one or the other of them, I'd do so, but I would probably pick up the ticket that lay handlest.

"Our principles are bound to succeed because they have the workingman behind them. Years ago the Brook Farm experiment was tried, and Charles A. Dana, who was associated with it, wrote articles in favor of the idea on which it was founded, but the experiment didn't succeed. It was a communistic idea, but the people were not ready

SOCIALISTS MAY NAME HIM. for it. Now we have an aroused working class which makes the backbone of our party. THE PROMISE OF THE REPUBLIC.

"When I said what I did about the American flag representing nothing but empty sentiments, I had in mind the fact that that flag at one time did represent something more. When the United States Government was born there was a promise that

represent something more. When the United state of Government was born there was a promise that citizens should be free and equal—not equal, of course, in the silly sense that all men can be equally capable—but that all men can be equal before the law. In those days there were vast tracts of undeveloped scountry, which were not grabbed by the real estate owners, and labor had not been oppressed by the profits of the manufacturer, which cause the workingman to buy back what he has made at an outrageous advance, while the spoils go into the pocket of the employer. In those days men made shoes and sold their own products, and pocketed whatever profit there was."

Mr. Matchett asserted that his party in two or three years expects to elect some Assemblymen in the East Side of New-York City, and perhaps some in Kings County. He said that at a recent election in Paterson, N. J., the Socialist-Labor party had elected an Alderman, but he expected that there would be no chance next time for such a thing in Paterson, because of bribery. He said that the dominant party in Paterson had expected a walk-over at the former election, and that neither parties had opened the corruption barrel. And that, Mr. Matchett thinks, is the reason with the working people of Paterson, uninfluenced by barrels of flour and promises of positions, elected an Alderman of his party.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN WILL BE CONDUCTED.

will not have much time to go around the country making speeches, but will have to stay with his said, however, that the party tried to have cam-

work, as most of the Socialist-Labor people do. He said, however, that the party tried to have campaign organizations as perfect as possible, but that the fund raised for the purpose was naturally small. He spoke of the cart-tail campaign on the East Side of New-York, and said that the campaign would probably be conducted with the aid of speeches and Socialist-Labor literature, as former campaigns had been carried on. He said, in answer to a question, that his party is strongest in this State in New-York City and Brooklyn, and not strong in the country districts, although in Buffalo and some of the other large cities it makes a respectable showing.

Mr. Matchett believes that patriotism is a humbur, and that men of all countries should be brothers, not separated by an imaginary line drawn across any part of the world. He thinks that our present labor system is eminently unjust, and that the secret of hard times lies in the fact that workingmen produce material at wages so small that they are not able to buy back the same products after an unjust profit has been attached to the price. He said in such times it was shown that trusts, like the Leather Trust, couldn't sell all their output. Mr. Matchett said that McGuire, of Paterson, N. J., with Kelm, of the same State, might possibly be named as National candidates.

### INNOCENT MEN SHOT DOWN.

A STORY OF A SPANISH OUTRAGE IN THE TEN YEARS' WAR.

lived in Havana, and while not personally familiar tatement was made in Brooklyn yesterday by a is an American, born in Havana. His father is at present in Cuba and a well-known man there but in order to save his family in Cuba from an-noyance and persecution the student stipulated that in the story he was about to tell his name should not be mentioned. 'I want." he continued, "to tell you a tale of a

Spanish outrage which happened in Havana in 1878, almost, at the close of the Ten Years' struggle, which I witnessed. In all the terrible history of Spanish misrule and butchery in that island, the killing of seven innocent medical students by the of the Captain-General, at the instigation of a mob, is about the most heartless and inhuman act that I ever heard of, and I tell it simply to illustrate Spanish methods, and to show that in the present war similar crueities are being enacted, 

ately assembled and the case was tried then and there. Not a single well-known Cuban was called into the case. The gardener of the cemetery, who had been called as a witness, said that he had

timony on the part of the assistant gardener showed to, the commission that the students were in no wise guilty of any wrongoining whatsoever. The assistant gardener said that the scratches had been on the gass several days before. Upon hearing this, the Spanish commission shut him up and practically threw him out of the room.

"Then, out of the whole commission, arose one Spanish officer, Captain Capdevilla, and said that there was nothing upon which to hold the students. He advised their release and the dispersion of the mob, and said if these students were harmed it would be an act of inhumanity. The captain was immediately put out of the room, and next day was arrested for treason for daring to voice such sentiments in a high military court of Spain. The mob was every minute growing larger and more vociferious for the lives of the students. A great uproar was heard without the paiace, and the Segundo Cabo appeared on the balcony and made a speech, saying there was really no evidence against the students. The volunteers and their supporters would not have it this way and demanded the lives of some of the accused men. There was a further conference of the commission, and the additional fact was brought out that of the fourteen students who visited the cemetery only seven were in that part of the inclosure water the grave was located, and only one youth among this number possessed a diamond ring with which it might have been possible to scratch the glass. With this flimsy accusation, and in order to appease the volunteers the commission decided that seven of the boys, whose ages ranged from fourteen to twenty years, should be killed, and the other seven transported to an African dyngeon.

"The parents of the unfortunate prisoners became frenzied when they heard of the sentences. They offered the weight of the prisoners in gold to the Spaniards if they would free them. The commission was obdurate. The volunteers must be appeased. The prisoners had to be killed.

SHOT DOWN BY A REGIMENT.

SHOT DOWN BY A REGIMENT. 'Next day was a fete day. Early in the morning.

of a blank wall surrounding the Carcel, a brother of the youngest prisoner offered to stand up for him and be shot, but this was not allowed. Instead of having a file of soldiers, as is usually the case, the Lieutenant-General called out an entire regiment to perform the massacre. The order to fire was given and the seven were literally shot to pieces.

was given and the seven were literally shot to pieces.

"I know of similar atrocities committed in that war, of which General Weyler is guilty, and while he had nothing to do with that particular massacre, he is inhuman enough for anything. The strict censorship now prevailing prevents the world from hearing of crimes equally as bad which are committed every day. If the Cubans can hold out for another summer, or if by chance the war should be prolonged for two summers, fever would reduce the present number of 13,000 Spanish troops on the island to about 13,500. In the end Cuba will be free."

BROOKLYN EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic Dinner Club held its March ses sion on Tuesday evening, at Plavano's, in New-York. E. A. Behr acted as chairman, and after the material features of the feast had been disposed of he introduced G. L. Allin, '94, who spoke upon the extension of jurisdiction of the equity courts in regard to the recent Pullman strike. the arguments of Mr. Allin, opposing the pessimis-tic view he took of the matter. Gillet Wynkoop, of Rutgers, at present retained as assistant in the Rutgers, at present retained as assistant in the Polytechnic laboratories, gave a detailed account of photography from its inception to the late discoveries in connection with the Röntgen ray. A number of shadowgraphs were exhibited, all of which had been made by Dr. Sheldon, of the college. The meeting adjourned until April, at which time several of the faculty are to speak.

Professor H. E. Northrup, of the department of German, lectured on Friday evening at the Maxwell House, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, on a journey among the Swiss lakes. The ummer through the scenes of which he is treating

professor will conduct a party of bicyclists this summer through the scenes of which he is treating in this course.

The athletic associations are considering the advisability of securing a field. The question was broached at the recent Alumni Association dinner, and the willingness of the alumni to co-operate which was then expressed will no doubt be tested by the undergraduates this spring.

A debate was held on Wednesday in the French section, under Professor Lador, upon the woman suffrage question. Sherman, Sherwood and Evans supported the women's cause, while Muller, Tiebout and Wallau were ungaliant enough not only to oppose the weaker sex but what is more, towin the debate. The discussion was carried on entirely in French.

The Chemical Society made its last Saturday tour of inspection to the Long Isiand Brewery, where an interesting review of the brewing process was had. The regular meeting of the society took piace on Monday evening in the laboratories. W. F. Doerfinger, '86, experimented with diamond-making, and talked of diamond borons, and P. L. Lichtenstein, '96, discussed the possibilities of artificial wood preservation.

The great occasion of the week was the production of the fantastic operetta, 'Mr. Punch of Toydom Town.' In this cleverly presented piece there is no doubt but that the Dramatic Association far excelled any of its previous efforts. The affair will prove to be a financial success, although the expensively presented performances will not leave a large sum in the treasury.

Dr. Peter T. Austen lectured before the Brooklyn Institute on Thursday, continuing his regular course upon "The Elements of Chemistry."

Professor Peckham's work with the Röntgen rays has been for the last week at a standstill owing to a lack of Crookes tubes. The tube with which the work was done which attracted so much attenspark of electricity, and all the other tubes be longing to the institution proved to be unfit for the An invoice of tubes from abroad has just arrived, and in a short time it is hoped that the work will be taken up again. Tubes manufactured Visitors still continue to come daily to see how the work is done, and letters from all parts of the States continue to be received, principally from physicians and surgeons who desire to apply

the new discovery to cases in their practice. An old Adelphi boy, who indeed completed his education in the academy, Theodore Banter Sheldon, is winning distinction by his dramatic compositions, neveral of which have already been presented on Brooklyn boards. His latest effort in this line is "Mr. Punch."

The course of lectures upon parliamentary law by Mrs. I. K. Conklin under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae are proving very popular. A large class is in attendance, and the highest interest is Young women who never before have essayed public efforts now rise to questions of privilege with the utmost ease, and have even gone so far as to undertake to choke off the free expres sion of opinion on the part of others by moving the previous question.

Orton's training class for kindergartners have since her death joined the Normal Kindergarten Department at the Adelphi, and will pursue the Adelphi course to its completion, taking their diploma at

Echoes from the musical of Friday last are still heard. It was equal to the best that has ever been given at the Adelphi. The performers were applauded to the echo, and their execution deserv

PRATT INSTITUTE.

A helpful part of the neighborship work is that done by the members of the Kindergarten Chapter of the association, who support a large kindergarten in the Greenpoint district of Brooklys. It is a great undertaking, for the chapter is a small one and the members have little leisure time in which to work for their fund; in a quiet way, however, they are always on the alert to gain an honest penny for their enterprise, and, as might be expected, they find more chances than those ways are not looking would believe existed. who are not looking would believe existed.
Walter S. Perry, director of the Department of

Fine Arts, has again taken up its Thursday morning art lectures. Mr. Perry has just returned from an extended trip through the West, where he has been lecturing on art, and especially on art as viewed from its practical side. He spoke in several control of the spoke in several control eral cities on the value of schoolroom decoration, a subject which he feels is important, and which

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen spoke on "The Revolution—Classical Styles—the Directoire—the First Empire." It was the ninth lecture in rer series on "Historic Costume." Later in the afternoon the library training class had the opportunity of hearing Miss Caroline Hewins, of the Hartford Library, discuss "Children's Books."

Although the Department of Commerce has given up its direct connection with the institute, it still holds an indirect connection. The Commerce Chapter of the Neighborship Association held an entertainment in the assembly hall on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the free classes in stenography and typewriting, carried on under its direction at the Astral.

Mr. Clark, instructor of elocution at the University of Chicago, continued his lessons to the students on Friday afternoon.

An interesting programme was rendered last Friday morning in the auditorium. President Seth Low, of Columbia College, was present on the platform. Mr. Caswell's song. "Greater Brooklyn," was sung by the school, the composer leading. The speakers, with their declamations, were as follows: "The Meaning of Our Flag," Tomlin, '97; "New-York and Brooklyn Should Be Consolidated," Fedde, '86; "The Question of Consolidation Should, Be Resubmitted to the People," France, '96.

At the Berkeley School indoor games High School received eight points. Herrick obtained first place

received eight points. Herrick obtained first place in the hurdle, while Goetting came in second in the 220-yard dash Tyberica and Mallardy won their heats in the 75-yard dash for juniors, but failed to get a place in the finals.

In his speech before the school on Friday morning. March 6, Howard Clark, president of the Alumni Association, offered on behalf of the alumni a prize for the best letter-head for the association, to be drawn by a High School buy. On the fourth